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 245 00 Souvenir-- commemorative of the meetings of the State Grange of Pennsylvania and of the National Grange \$bheld in November, 1897-- at Harrisburg, Pa.
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 505 1 National Grange officers 1897 - Pennsylvania State Grange officers 1897 - Abstract of Pennsylvania State Grange history - Biography of Daniel Hartman Hastings - History of departments of Pennsylvania state government - Sketch of the city of Harrisburg - Epitome of Pennsylvania history.
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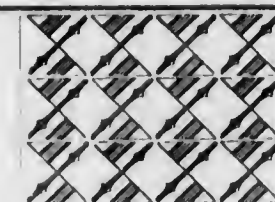


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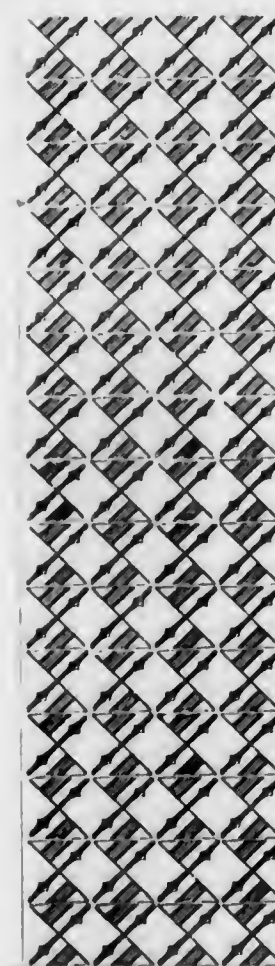
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Patrons of Husbandry. Pa.

SOUVENIR...

Commemorative of the
Meetings of the



State Grange of Pennsylvania

AND OF THE

National Grange



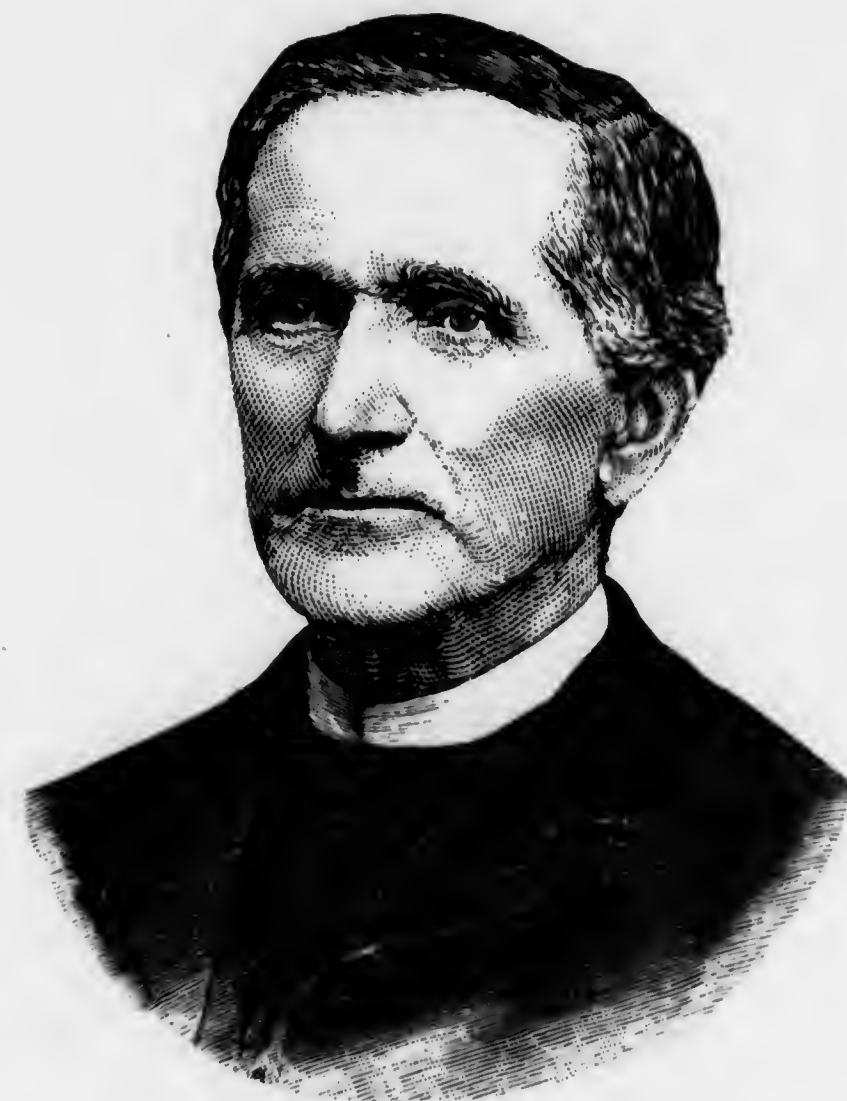
... HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1897 ...
AT HARRISBURG, PA.

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P R E F A C E.

IT was thought desirable by those having in hand a suitable preparation for the meetings of the State and National Granges, in Harrisburg, Pa., that a very modest souvenir volume, giving a brief sketch of the history of Pennsylvania, and a statement of its present condition, should be presented to each delegate. This thought has taken form in the present little book. We are indebted to the gentlemen who have contributed to it. Their names will be found in connection with the articles they have contributed. We are also greatly indebted to those who have kindly loaned the cuts, with which this booklet is illustrated.

262255



D. B. MAUGER,
FIRST MASTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

National Grange Officers.

Master.—J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
Overseer.—Hon. Aaron Jones, Indiana.
Lecturer.—Alpha Messer, Vermont.
Steward.—Master John Cox, New Jersey.
Assistant Steward.—Master J. A. Newcomb, Colorado.
Chaplain.—S. L. Wilson, Mississippi.
Treasurer.—Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, New York.
Secretary.—John Trimbell, District of Columbia.
Gatekeeper.—W. E. Harbaugh, Missouri.
Ceres.—Mrs. T. R. Smith, Ohio.
Pomona.—Mrs. Sarah Baird, Minnesota.
Flora.—E. L. A. Wiggin, Maine.
L. A. S.—Mrs. C. H. Knott, W. Va.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman.—N. J. Bachelder, East Andover, N. H.
Secretary.—J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Van Buren County, Mich. ; Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre County, Pa.
J. H. Brigham, ex officio, Delta, Fulton County, Ohio.



VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
SECOND MASTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

Pennsylvania State Grange Officers.

Master.—Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre County.

Overseer.—A. C. Barrett, New Milford, Susquehanna County.

Lecturer.—W. F. Hill, Westford, Crawford County.

Steward.—J. A. Whipple, LeRoy, Bradford County.

Assistant Steward.—E. J. Tuttle, Wellsboro, Tioga County.

Chaplain.—W. T. Everson, Union City, Erie County.

Treasurer.—S. E. Nivin, Landenburg, Chester County.

Secretary.—J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown, Juniata County.

Gatekeeper.—W. Chase, Fall Brook, Tioga County.

Ceres.—Mrs. Helen S. Johnson, Corry, Erie County.

Pomona.—Mrs. S. J. Logan, Meadville, Crawford County.

Flora.—Marie Hill, Leechburg, Armstrong County.

L. A. S.—Mrs. Eldora E. Litchard, Exchange, Montour County.

Executive Committee.—J. H. Kirkbride, Bustleton, Philadelphia; J. J. Walker, Walker's Mills, Allegheny County; S. M. McHenry, Indiana, Indiana County; J. J. Thomas, Patton, Cambria County; I. Frank Chandler, Toughkenamon, Chester County; G. W. Dickinson, Keeneyville, Tioga County.

Finance Committee.—H. B. Corey, Gillett, Bradford County; S. S. Blyholder, Leechburg, Armstrong County; D. B. McWilliams, Walnut, Juniata County.

Legislative Committee.—Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall; Frank N. Moore, North Orwell; Gerard C. Brown, Yorkana; J. G. McSparran, Furniss; R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg; B. H. Warren, West Chester.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1897.

The Thirty-First Session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will meet on Wednesday, November 10, 1897, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the Supreme Court room, at 11 A.M., Headquarters at the Lochiel House.

The Sixth Degree will be conferred on Wednesday evening, the 10th, and the Seventh Degree on Thursday evening, the 11th, in Opera House.

There will be a Public Reception at the Opera House, Thursday afternoon, November 11th.

PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC RECEPTION.

NATIONAL MASTER TO PRESIDE.

Music.

Prayer.

Welcome on behalf of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, HON. LEONARD RHONE, *Master of the State Grange of Pennsylvania.*

Response on behalf of the National Grange, HON. AARON JONES, *Overseer of the National Grange.*

Welcome on behalf of the State, His Excellency, DANIEL H. HASTINGS, *Governor of Pennsylvania.*

Response on behalf of the Grange, HON. ALPHA MESSER, *Lecturer of the National Grange.*

Welcome on behalf of the City of Harrisburg, His Honor, Mayor JOHN D. PATTERSON, *of Harrisburg.*

Response on behalf of the Grange, HON. H. O. DEVRIES, *Master of State Grange of Maryland.*

Music.

Welcome on behalf of the Agricultural Department of the State, SECRETARY THOMAS J. EDGE.

Response by HON. J. H. BRIGHAM, *Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

Welcome on behalf of the Sisters of the Grange, SISTER HELEN S. JOHNSON, *Worthy Ceres, Pennsylvania State Grange.*

Response by SISTER SARAH BAIRD, *Master of State Grange of Minnesota.*

Welcome on behalf of the Veterans and Military Associations of the State, ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS J. STEWART.

Response by HON. S. L. WILSON, *Master, State Grange of Mississippi.*

Music.

As the program is a long one, speakers responding to addresses of welcome will please be brief, in no case exceeding ten minutes.

J. H. BRIGHAM, *For the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.*

LEONARD RHONE, *For the State Grange of Pennsylvania.*

Abstract of Pennsylvania State Grange History.

The Pennsylvania State Grange was organized at Reading, Pa., September 18, 1873. Twenty-two of the twenty-five Granges in the State were represented. The first officers were elected, as follows:

Master.—D. B. Mauger, Douglassville, Berks County.

Overseer.—Frank Porter, Montgomery, Lycoming County.

Lecturer.—John I. Carter, West Grove, Chester County.

Steward.—Moses Brinton, Octoraro, Lancaster County.

Assistant Steward.—W. K. Reinhart, Jackson Corners, Monroe County.

Chaplain.—J. F. Miller, Trappe, Montgomery County.

Treasurer.—William Yocum, Douglassville, Berks County.

Secretary.—R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County.

Gatekeeper.—M. H. Brendlinger, New Hanover, Montgomery County.

Ceres.—Miss Kate Hoch, Oley, Berks County.

Pomona.—Mrs. E. Detweiler, Seltzer's Store, Chester County.

Flora.—Mrs. H. Mauger, Pottstown, Montgomery County.

Lady Assistant Steward.—Miss M. Griesemer, Yellow House, Berks County.

Executive Committee.—F. W. Heckel, Chester County; William W. Parker, Chester County; E. Z. Griesemer, Berks County (2 years); Henry Tyson, Berks County; J. B. Reiff, Montgomery County; C. P. Steinmetz, Lebanon County (1 year).

Delegates present were as follows:

Delegate.	Grange No.	County.
Frank Porter,	1,	Lycoming.
J. T. Miller,	2,	Montgomery.
Moses Brinton,	3,	Lancaster.
William Yocum,	4,	Berks.
Ezra Griesemer,	5,	"
John S. Frazier,	6,	Crawford.
M. H. Brendlinger,	7,	Montgomery.
B. J. Hallowell,	8,	"
John I. Carter,	9,	Chester.
J. H. Snyder,	10,	Berks.
J. G. Dengler,	11,	"
Henry Tyson,	12,	"
J. M. Shollenberger,	13,	"
G. W. Kutz,	14,	"
John B. Reiff,	15,	Montgomery.
R. H. Thomas,	16,	Cumberland.
C. P. Steinmetz,	17,	Lebanon.
D. B. Mauger,	18,	Berks.
W. W. Parker,	19,	Chester.
J. G. Rosenberg,	21,	Bucks.
Dr. F. W. Heckel,	22,	Chester.
W. H. Reinhart,	24,	Monroe.



R. H. THOMAS,
FIRST SECRETARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, Master, and T. A. Thomson, of Minnesota, Lecturer, of the National Grange, were present.

The first annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange was held January 7, 1874, in the hall of Patriarch Grange, No. 42, Harrisburg, with a public meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday. The number of Granges in the State at that time was 74; the number represented at the meeting was 56. Important amendments to the constitution were proposed, and considerable attention was paid to the business features of the order. J. B. Crothers, of Grange No. 35, Lycoming County, was appointed State Business Agent. The *Farmers' Friend* was recognized as the official organ. The Finance Committee's report showed receipts amounting to \$170.85.

A special session of the State Grange was held in Franklin Hall, Mechanicsburg, June 10, 1874, at which 131 delegates reported. The principal business was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Co-operation and the adoption of the constitution and by-laws.

The State Grange of Pennsylvania was incorporated in the courts of Berks County during the year 1875.

At the fourth annual session, held at Meadville, commencing December 12, 1876, Victor E. Piollet, of Wysox, Bradford County, was elected Master, and Samuel R. Downing Lecturer.

Leonard Rhone succeeded D. C. Kennedy as Overseer, Victor E. Piollet was re-elected Master, and S. R. Downing Lecturer, at the sixth annual meeting, held at Bellefonte, Pa., December 10, 1878.

The eighth annual session was held at Greensburg, December 14, 1880. Leonard Rhone was elected Master, Seth Hoagland, of Mercer County, Overseer, and James Calder Lecturer.

At the tenth session, held in the Court House, Harrisburg, December 12, 1882, J. G. McSparran, of Lancaster County, succeeded Seth Hoagland as Overseer.

The twelfth annual session was held in Harrisburg, December 9, 1884.

At the fourteenth session, also held in Harrisburg, December 14, 1886, Gerard C. Brown was chosen Lecturer.

At the sixteenth session, in Harrisburg, December 11, 1888, S. F. Maxwell, of Westmoreland County, was chosen Overseer.

S. M. McHenry was chosen Overseer and J. T. Ailman the Lecturer, at the eighteenth session, held in Harrisburg, December 9, 1890.

The twentieth annual session was held in Harrisburg, December 13, 1892.

In Harrisburg, December 11, 1894, at the twenty-second annual meeting, J. C. McClure, of Westmoreland, was elected Overseer; W. F. Hill, of Crawford, Lecturer, and J. T. Ailman, of Juniata, Secretary.

At the twenty-fourth annual session, held in Altoona, December, 1896, A. C. Barrett, of Susquehanna, was elected Overseer.

William Yocum was elected Treasurer in 1873, and held the office until 1894, when he resigned on account of advancing years and declining health. S. E. Nivin was appointed in his place, and has since filled the office by election. He is now serving his second full term.



J. T. AILMAN,
PRESENT SECRETARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.



LEONARD RHONE,
THIRD AND PRESENT MASTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

LEONARD RHONE

From the date of the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry has taken an active part. He has served as Master of the Centre Hall Grange and Master of Pomona Grange, of Centre County. He was appointed by the Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange first deputy of the county, in which position he served until 1878, when he was elected Overseer of the State Grange. In 1880 he was elected Master of the State Grange, and has been his own successor ever since.

In 1880 he was elected Trustee of the State College, and the same year was nominated to the Legislature, but declined the honor. In 1882 he was nominated to the Legislature and again declined, having no desire for political office. In 1885 he was nominated for the Legislature, and, on account of new issues arising, in which he was interested, he accepted and was elected, and in 1887 became his own successor. He is a member of the National Grange; elected a member of the Executive Committee in 1889, and is serving at present. He was elected High Priest of the Assembly of Demeter the same year, and re-elected four successive terms. Mr. Rhone originated the annual Grange picnic at Centre Hall, which has grown from a small beginning to colossal proportions, every year adding increased numbers of exhibitors and visitors. The Grange Park, where the exhibitions are now held, is one of the finest parks in the State, and as the years go by will increase in beauty and usefulness.



DANIEL HARTMAN HASTINGS,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DANIEL HARTMAN HASTINGS,

Governor of Pennsylvania, and son of William and Sarah Fullerton Hastings, was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on February 26, 1849. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and he did his full share of the labor there. From the common schools of his neighborhood he received what education they could furnish. When he was fifteen years old he walked twenty miles through the snow to be examined for the position of teacher in a district school. He passed the examination and obtained charge of the school—as he deserved to. He was successful in his first humble venture, and naturally aspired to something higher.

In 1867 we find him in Bellefonte as principal of the academy and as superintendent of the public schools of the town. There were no vacations or rest for this ambitious youth. Too serious a purpose had taken possession of his life. If his honorable desire to be a man among men was to succeed, it must be by dint of his own supreme efforts. Teaching by day, studying by night, denying himself the rest that others were taking, it is not strange that he soon rose above his fellows in intellectual power, as he did in stature.

Three years' experience as editor of the Bellefonte *Republican* further matured his judgment and led him to final choice of the law as his profession. His preceptors in this were Messrs. Bush and Yocum, of Bellefonte. His admission to the bar was gained in 1875, and he practiced law until 1888—thirteen years.

It deserves to become a matter of record here that in the mining operations in which Governor Hastings was subsequently associated with others, the company paid its workmen in cash, and never through a company store. Furthermore, when possible, American citizens were employed. It is not surprising that there “never was a strike or a lawsuit in ‘the diggings!’”

“Miss Clara Barton, whose services with the Red Cross Society have made her name famous throughout the world, pays this deserved tribute to General Hastings' labors at Johnstown: ‘In my life, full of

strange and startling experiences, I have never met such a manly man. Big in frame he is, and it seems to me that he must be all heart; not that he was what might be termed foolishly sentimental, for he was not, but his active brain and ever-ready hands were always moved to kind words and noble deeds. It seemed to me that he gave personal supervision to everything that was being done to recover the dead and alleviate the suffering. When there was a daily issue of 31,000 rations he watched the work and planned for its more extended efficiency. It may be said that other men might have taken his place; so they might, for there are lots of good men in this world, but I doubt whether even great Pennsylvania has within its borders another official who so combines in one person the attributes which are in General Hastings.' "

Of Governor Hastings' career as Adjutant-General of this State it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say it was an unqualified success. There were times when a rash act or word might have precipitated trouble. His administration of the office was in the best sense wise and judicious.

It is characteristic of a great man to be able to rise equal to any emergency. This Governor Hastings has illustrated in himself. His career as Governor is by no means ended. We may anticipate that he will wisely administer his high office.

The son of a farmer, it is not strange that the active sympathies of Governor Hastings have always been with the agricultural community. He has, so far as in his power lay, protected the farming interests of the State, and granted most cordial support and wise direction to the newly-created Department of Agriculture in this Commonwealth. No Governor of Pennsylvania has ever given such an impetus to the growing forestry movement as he has done. Our most beneficent and far-reaching legislation in this cause will date from the legislative session of 1897, and from the administration of Governor Hastings.

As husband, father and citizen he illustrates the combined virtues of a straightforward man. The story of his life, fully told, would read like a romance. His success should serve as an encouragement and as an inspiration to those ambitious youths who with full purpose are seeking fame, fortune and a useful career.

INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

D. J. WALLER, Jr., D D., Principal.

INDIANA, PENNA.

Thirteen Hundred Feet above the Sea. Twenty-three Acres in the Campus. Admirable Buildings.

DO YOU WANT TO TEACH?

DR. DEANE, now Superintendent, Bridgeport, Conn., says: "While a city superintendent in Pennsylvania, I noticed the fact that those holding their diplomas from the Indiana State Normal School were in highest favor among school men of my acquaintance."

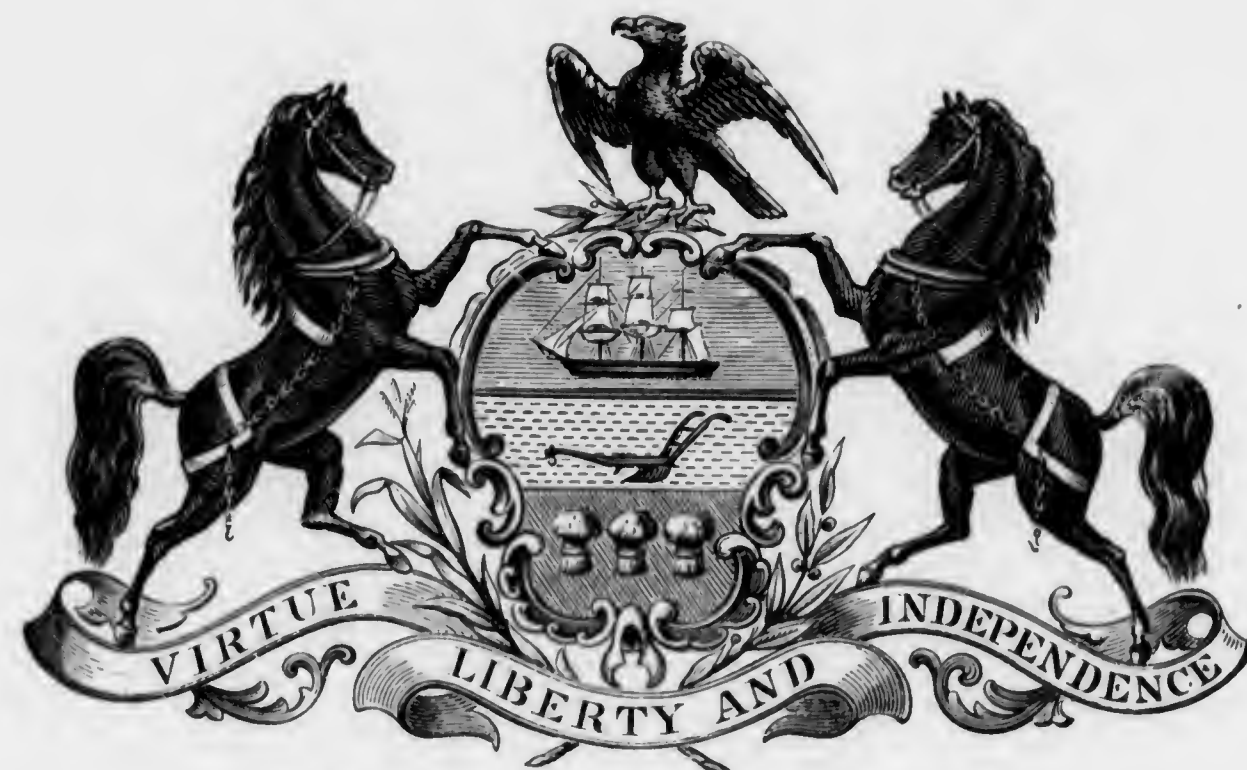
DO YOU WANT TRAINING IN ENGLISH?

MISS LEONARD IS HERE

DR. CLARK ROBINSON, for eight years Lecturer in Durham University, England, University Extension Lecturer, says of work submitted repeatedly by 100 of our pupils: "Their written exercises were equal to any I have ever received from college seniors."

THE CORPS OF TEACHERS REPRESENTS MANY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION.



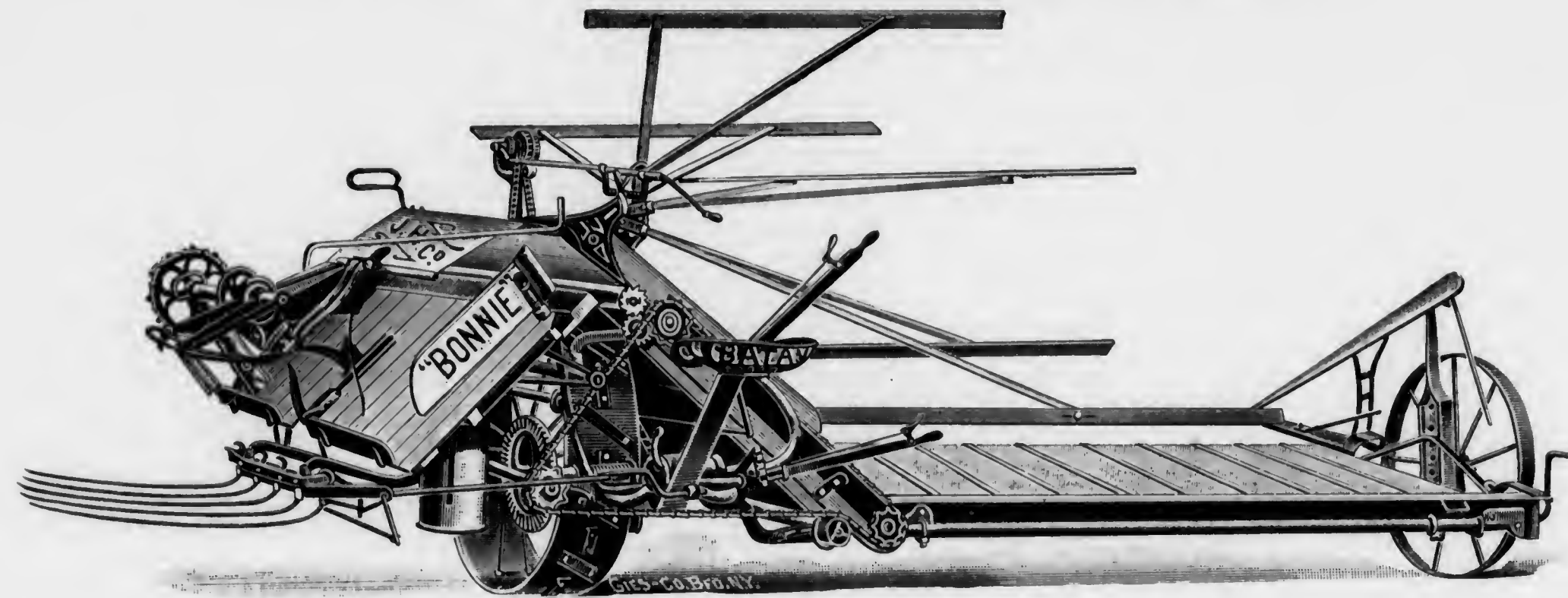
COAT OF ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Departments of the State Government.

- Governor.*—Daniel H. Hastings, Centre County.
Lieutenant-Governor.—Walter Lyon, Allegheny County.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.—David Martin, Philadelphia.
Attorney-General.—Henry C. McCormick, Lycoming County.
Auditor-General.—Amos H. Mylin, Lancaster County.
State Treasurer.—Benjamin J. Haywood, Mercer County.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.—James W. Latta, Philadelphia.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Nathan C. Schaeffer, Berks County.
Adjutant-General.—Thomas J. Stewart, Montgomery County.
Insurance Commissioner.—James H. Lambert, Philadelphia.
Superintendent of Banking.—B. F. Gilkeson, Bucks County.
Secretary of Agriculture.—Thomas J. Edge, Dauphin County.
State Librarian.—William H. Egle, Dauphin County.
Factory Inspector.—James Campbell, Allegheny County.
Superintendent Public Grounds and Buildings.—John C. Delaney, Dauphin County.
Superintendent Public Printing and Binding.—Thomas Robinson, Butler County.

The following abstracts will show something of the methods of conducting business in the several departments of the State Government:

...THE "BONNIE" BINDER...



We take pleasure in calling your attention to a cut of the best machine of its kind on earth. During the past two seasons this little wonder has proven itself a winner, and a harvester worthy the name, regardless of conditions under which it has been tested. Although small in size, it has unlimited capacity for handling all conditions of grain. What we say regarding the "Bonnie" can be said with equal truth regarding our full line of Mowers, Reapers, and other Implements. We shall be pleased to have you call at our office in the Russ Building for particulars, or address us for circulars.

E. H. STUNTZ, Manager.

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Department of State.

By WILSON M. GEARHART, Chief Clerk.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth is the head of the State Department, and is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to hold office during the term or pleasure of the Governor appointing him. By virtue of his office, he becomes a member of the Board of Pardons, the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Board of Revenue Commissioners, and the Board of Property.

The first Secretary of the Commonwealth was Joseph Shippen, who was appointed under the old government, and served until his successor was appointed and commissioned on the 6th day of March, 1777.

General Frank Reeder, of Easton, was appointed by the present Governor, January 15, 1895, and served as Secretary of the Commonwealth until the 8th day of September, 1897, when he was succeeded by Hon. David Martin, of Philadelphia.

The duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth bring him into close personal relations with the Governor, as nearly all the official transactions of the latter pass through his hands, and a record of all his official acts is kept in the State Department. He is also the keeper of the seals of the State, and affixes them to, and countersigns, such instruments as the law requires. He is the custodian of the laws and resolutions passed by the Legislature; and the said laws, as also the veto messages of the Governor, are prepared, published and distributed under his supervision. The official bonds and recognizances of all State, county and municipal officers and notaries public, including the justices of the peace of the State, whom the Governor commissions, are kept in the State Department, and all commissions, appointments and proclamations issued by the Governor are countersigned by the Secretary and a record thereof kept by him. All corporations for profit, the amendment of their charters, the purchase, sale, merger

and consolidation of companies, change of corporate name, and reorganization after judicial sale are all conducted under the scrutiny of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and recorded in his Department. Proceedings for the increase or decrease of the capital stock or indebtedness and decrees of dissolution of all corporations are required to be filed therein. He also has charge of foreign corporations, which cannot, under the laws of this State, do business therein without first filing in his office a statement showing its name, object of incorporation, the location of its general office within the State, and the name of its authorized agent.

He is also the custodian of the election returns for National, State, and of such county officers as receive Executive commissions, and he compiles and publishes the returns of State elections. He also keeps a record of the appointments and commissions of all the members of the various State Boards, such as the trustees of the various hospitals for the insane, the Boards of pharmaceutical, medical and dental examiners, etc. Death-warrants, respites, pardons, remittances of fines and forfeitures, commutations of death-sentences, and proceedings in regard to the inter-State extradition of fugitives from justice, are recorded in the State Department, and there are many other ministerial duties performed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

During the two years ending December, 1896, there were 4673 corporation papers filed and recorded in this Department. Until within comparatively few years the office was not self-supporting, but the work has so increased lately that the fees received for the use of the State during the two years above mentioned were \$87,981.07, and the amount paid into the Treasury during that time for bonus upon charters and increase of capital stock thereof was \$552,685.42, and this year, owing to recent legislation increasing the bonus, the amount received will greatly exceed the above sum.

The office of Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth was created on the 12th day of March, 1791, and Hon. James Trimble, who had served as Assistant Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council from

1777, was on the said 12th day of March, 1791, commissioned as the first Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth and served until January 14, 1836, occupying the same official position for a period of fifty-nine years.

Hon. James E. Barnett, of Washington County, was appointed Deputy Secretary by General Reeder when he assumed charge of the office, and served until October 19, 1897, when he was succeeded by Richard E. Cochran, of York County. All the duties and powers given to the Secretary of the Commonwealth are, by Acts of Assembly, conferred upon the Deputy Secretary.

Department of the Auditor-General.

By SAM. MATT FRIDY, Deputy Auditor-General.

The office of Auditor-General was created by the Act of March 17, 1809, and all books and papers in the possession of the Register-General and Comptroller-General, belonging to the Accounting and Treasury Departments, were turned over to the Auditor-General under the provisions of said act. The duties of the Register- and Comptroller-Generals were, therefore, transferred to the new officer, as well as the duties formerly imposed upon an Escheator-General.

The Auditor-General was required by said act to make all settlements of the public accounts, which are to be approved by the State Treasurer, and, in case of disagreement between these officers, the Governor is to act as umpire.

The first Auditor-General was George Bryan, who was appointed by the Governor, as were his seven successors immediately following him. In 1851 Ephraim Banks was elected, and served until 1857. Since that time fourteen Auditor-Generals have been elected by the people.

The Act of March 30, 1811, is the basis of the present system of adjusting and settling public

accounts. By its provisions the Auditor-General is required to adjust all accounts between the State and its debtors and creditors, being invested with power to compel all persons to render him their accounts. He draws all warrants for the payment of public moneys (with a few exceptions), and countersigns those he does not draw. He collects all taxes due the Commonwealth, either immediately or through other State officers. Persons not satisfied with his adjustment of an account may appeal to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, which has exclusive original jurisdiction in cases to which the Commonwealth is a party.

The duties of the office have been enlarged from time to time, until now it is the most important and responsible office in the State government. Upon the creation of the office in 1809 the entire revenue collected was \$547,950.49, while in 1896 the amount collected by the Department was upwards of \$12,050,000.

The personnel of the Auditor-General's Department is made up of a Deputy Auditor-General (appointed under the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1895), a corporation deputy, a chief clerk, fourteen clerks, a messenger and a watchman. The office is divided into two main divisions. The Corporation Department, which has the making of settlements for taxes against all taxable corporations, sees that such corporations are properly registered in the Department and accounts opened therewith, that they are furnished at the proper times with blanks upon which to make the various reports required to be made by them, examines such reports and settles the proper taxes thereon, sends copies of such settlements to the officers of the different companies, and collects the taxes so collected.

The other division keeps accounts with county officers, of the fees received by them, taxes on writs, wills and deeds, collateral tax, the State tax on personal property, and of all taxes and licenses which are collected by the county officers for the use of the Commonwealth. Annual settlements are made against these officers, and the amounts collected by them are required to be paid into the State Treasury.

This division also contains the warrant clerk, who draws all warrants for the payment of public moneys; the registry clerk, who registers all payments made into the State Treasury and countersigns all receipts given by the State Treasurer; the clerk having charge of the accounts of public and private institutions maintained by, or receiving aid from, the Commonwealth; the clerk who makes up the Annual Report of the Auditor-General provided for by law, etc.

The Auditor-General is, ex officio, a member of various boards, entrusted with various functions, viz.: of the Board of Public Accounts, which alone has the power to open accounts of more than a year's standing, and resettle upon the proper basis, where the original settlement was erroneously made; the Board of Revenue Commissioners, which is charged with the duty of supervising the imposition and collection of the State Tax on personal property; the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, which has charge of the investment and disposition of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth; the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, charged with the supervision of all matters relating to the Capitol grounds, buildings and furniture; and the Military Board, which supervises the expenditure of the sum annually appropriated for the payment of the National Guard and expenses connected therewith.

The term of the Auditor-General is three years, beginning with the first Tuesday in May, and no person may hold the office for two consecutive terms.

Treasury Department.

By B. J. HAYWOOD, State Treasurer.

All payments of moneys to the Commonwealth should be made to the State Treasurer, except where such moneys are paid for commissions or fees to other departments, or where accounts are in the hands of the Attorney-General for collection. All checks and drafts for taxes due the State should be made

payable to the order of the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" or to the order of the "State Treasurer." The State Treasurer issues receipts, countersigned by the Auditor-General, for all moneys received by him, stating the class of taxes paid and the year for which such tax was levied. Payments made by county officers and others on account of the Commonwealth, and credit settlements to corporations, are not receipted for by the State Treasurer, but adjusted by the Auditor-General in the settlement with his department.

Records are kept of daily receipts and payments and of deposits.

Monthly reports are made to the Auditor-General, showing the business of the Treasury for the month and the balance of cash on hand. Monthly reports are also made to the Auditor-General, showing where and in what amounts the moneys of the Commonwealth are deposited. These reports are verified by affidavit of the State Treasurer, and also by sworn statements from the banks wherein such moneys are deposited.

At the end of each fiscal year, November 30th, a report is published by the State Treasurer, containing a detailed statement of all moneys received, from whom and for what purpose, and also a detailed statement of all payments made on appropriations, with a classified summary of monthly receipts and payments, and also a classified summary of total receipts and payments for the year.

Accounts are kept with the corporations of tax on capital stock, loans, gross receipts, and with county officers of licenses, collateral inheritance tax, tax on writs and fees of office. All settlements of accounts for taxes and for the drawing of warrants by the Auditor-General are approved jointly by the Auditor-General and State Treasurer.

Office hours, April 1st to October 1st, from 8 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. October 1st to April 1st, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M. Office not open for business on Saturdays.

Railways of Pennsylvania, Reporting to Department of Internal Affairs.

By ISAAC B. BROWN, Superintendent Bureau of Railways.

One of the greatest agencies in stimulating manufactures, giving impetus to agriculture, developing mining, uncovering the invaluable material interests of Pennsylvania, and in making possible her wonderful trade and commerce, which has placed the Keystone State in advance of all her sister States, has been her magnificent system of railways.

No matter what are the altitudes of our majestic mountains, they are pierced by tunnels or surmounted by our lines of railways. Our great rivers which sweep through the splendid valleys in their course to the sea, however deep, wide or turbulent their waters, are spanned by bridges, over which the railway locomotive conveys to the markets of the world the wonderful products of our industrious and active people.

While the railways of the Union transport the commerce of the nation at a lower rate than exists in any other nation of the world, the railways of Pennsylvania, furnishing the most ample conveniences, transport the products of this State at a lower cost to the shippers than is found in any other State of this nation. Nearly a million of our citizens have their maintenance in the employment afforded by the railways within our State. Two hundred thousand men constitute the employees in Pennsylvania—an army greater in numbers than the combined forces of the Union and Confederate armies that clashed arms in the world-renowned battle of Gettysburg.

The Pennsylvania railways are on the advance line of every improvement in railway construction, and in elegance, comfort and safety of equipment, and are characterized by intelligence and economy in their operation and maintenance and in their efforts to conserve the interests of their patrons. Over their lines ride as prosperous and happy a people as exist anywhere on earth, and from luxurious cars, supplied

with every convenience known to modern invention, they can view the choice gems of mountain, valley, lake and river scenery that place Pennsylvania among the most picturesque States of the Union.

Two thousand millions of capitalization, with more than ten thousand miles of railway, conveying annually one hundred and fifty million passengers, carrying three hundred million tons of freight, the products of agriculture, the forest, the mine, and of our great manufactories, and paying more than one hundred and ten million dollars annually to employees! Such in brief is the epitome of the railways of Pennsylvania, the great conservators of our people, which have contributed so much to making our Commonwealth in name and in fact the Keystone of the American Union and the centre of wealth and prosperity.

Department of Public Instruction.

By JOHN Q. STEWART, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

Pennsylvania has what is known as the District System of public schools. It went into operation under the provisions of the general law of 1834. School districts consist of cities, boroughs and townships. There are, in round numbers, twenty-five hundred school districts in the State; the school affairs of each district are administered by a board of school directors or controllers. There are over fifteen thousand school directors or controllers in the State; they are elected by the voters at the regular municipal election in February, and hold their office for a term of three years. In some of the cities of the State the directors or controllers hold their offices for the term of four years, under special laws. The directors have the power to purchase ground, to build school-houses, to levy and collect taxes for school and building purposes, to employ teachers, and to determine their salaries; boards of directors have a general supervision over the schools of their respective districts. There are in the State about twenty-six thousand schools, with over one million children in attendance and about twenty-seven thousand persons em-

ployed as teachers. There are one hundred and fifty commissioned officers, which include county, city, borough and township superintendents. There are thirteen State Normal Schools in operation, with an attendance of over five thousand students, employing over three hundred instructors. The State has appropriated five and a half million dollars annually for the support of the public schools at each biennial session of the Legislature since 1891, and has appropriated about forty million dollars for this purpose within the last ten years; the total annual expenditures are now about twenty million dollars.

The State has an excellent plan for furnishing free school books. School directors are authorized and required to purchase, at the expense of their respective districts, all the necessary school books and supplies for the use of children in attendance upon the public schools. The books are furnished free of cost to all the children in attendance. The progress of education is not hindered or retarded in Pennsylvania by State or county uniformity in the matter of supplying school books. Each district board determines for itself all the incidental questions which may arise concerning the adoption, purchase and introduction of school books, without any interference on the part of county or State authorities.

A compulsory attendance law was enacted by the Legislature in 1895, which required the attendance of children between the ages of eight and thirteen years. This law was amended in 1897 in several particulars, and was made to apply to children between the ages of eight and sixteen years. The law has not gone into full operation in its amended form, but its good results are already apparent, especially in the cities and more populous districts of the Commonwealth, as is shown by the increased attendance of children in the schools. The moral effect of such a law is perhaps one of its strongest points.

A comparison of the total expenditures for education in Pennsylvania with the other States will show the magnitude of the system. By referring to the late Report of Dr. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., page 78, it will be seen that the total expenditures in Pennsylvania for the school-year 1895-1896 were \$19,661,530.00.

Total expenditures for the North Central Division, which includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas,	\$78,852,265
Total expenditures for the North Atlantic Division, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	67,688,543
Total expenditures for the South Atlantic Division, which includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida,	11,106,158
Total expenditures for the South Central Division, which includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma,	13,294,446
Total expenditures for the Western Division, which includes Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California,	13,512,368
The total expenditures for all the States were,	\$184,453,780

It will be observed from these comparisons that over one-tenth of the total expenditures for schools in the United States is credited to Pennsylvania; that over one-fourth of the total cost of maintaining the schools in the North Atlantic division, to which the State belongs, is paid by Pennsylvania; that the State expends annually over eight million dollars more than the South Atlantic division of States, over six million three hundred thousand dollars more than the South Central division, and six million dollars more than the Western division.

Pennsylvania liberally supports its higher institutions of learning, and some of the leading colleges and universities of the country are to be found in this State.

When the minimum school terms of the townships are extended, as they ought to be, to seven or eight months, so as to bear a more favorable comparison with the terms in cities and boroughs, Pennsylvania will then occupy a place in the line of educational progress commensurate with its material resources. Not until then will it receive and merit the recognition which it should have, and which it can easily attain when the rural districts adopt a policy which will enable their children to receive the same privileges as are conceded to the children of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth.

Adjutant-General's Department.

By THOMAS J. STEWART, Adjutant-General.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania is considered the most efficient of all of the State troops of this country. It is composed of one division, the aggregate strength of which is 8180 enlisted men, and 690 commissioned officers. (Report of September 30, 1896.) The division is divided into three brigades: The First Brigade is located in Philadelphia and the eastern counties, is composed of four regiments of infantry—two of ten companies each and two of eight companies each—one independent battalion, one independent company, a troop of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The Second Brigade is located in Pittsburg and the western counties of the State, is composed of six regiments of infantry of eight companies each, one troop of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. The Third Brigade, with headquarters at Lebanon, Pa., and distributed throughout the central counties of the State, is composed of five regiments of infantry—one of ten companies and four of eight companies each—one troop of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. The State Naval Militia is a separate battalion of three divisions, each division being

equal to a company of infantry, and reports direct to General Headquarters. The headquarters of the division is located in Philadelphia.

The infantry are armed with the 45-caliber Springfield breech-loading rifle ; the cavalry with the carbine, caliber .45, model of 1884 ; the artillery with the saber. Each battery of artillery has two breech-loading 3.2" guns and two muzzle-loading guns. It is expected that before the close of the year the muzzle-loading guns will be retired and replaced by two new breech-loading 3.2" guns. The fatigue or undress uniform of the National Guard is similar to that of the United States Army, with the exception that the new regulation cap has not as yet been adopted. Some of the regiments, and in some cases companies, have adopted full-dress uniforms, but no regulation full-dress uniform has been adopted for the entire National Guard of the State.

The Arsenal is located in Harrisburg, near the Capitol, where all the camp equipage is stored, and is considered in a very advanced condition as far as the systematic arrangement of the camp equipage and stores are concerned. All ammunition is kept in a well-constructed magazine.

Encampments of the National Guard are held alternately annually by brigade and division. No regular State camping-ground is owned by the State ; ground is secured at various points, and the fullest instruction and experience thus given the troops in locating, arranging and breaking camp.

STATEMENT OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

1861.

Under call of the President of April 15, 1861, for three months, . . .	20,979	
“Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps,” sent into U. S. service under call of the President of July 22, 1861, for three years,	15,856	
Organized under Act of Congress of July 22, 1861, for three years, . .	93,759	
	<hr/>	130,594

1862.

Under call of the President of July 7, 1862, for three years (including eighteen nine months' regiments),	40,383
Organized under draft ordered August 4, 1862, for nine months,	15,100
Independent companies, for three years,	1,358
Recruits forwarded by Superintendents of Recruiting Service,	9,259
Enlistments in organizations of other States and in the Regular Army,	5,000

1863.

[illegible]

1864.

Re-enlistments in old organizations, for three years,	17,876	43,046
Organized under special authorities from War Dept., for three years, .	9,867	
Under call July 27, for one year,	16,094	
" July 6, for one hundred days,	7,675	
Recruits forwarded by Superintendents of Recruiting Service,	26,567	
Drafted men and substitutes,	10,651	
Recruits for Regular Army,	2,974	
	<hr/>	91,704

1865. (Up to April, when recruiting for volunteers ceased.) Amt. forward,	336,444	
Under call of the President of December 19, 1864, for one year, . . .	9,645	
Recruits forwarded by Superintendents of Recruiting Service, . . .	9,133	
Drafted men and substitutes,	6,675	
Recruits for Regular Army,	387	
		25,840
Total number of men furnished,	362,284	

The 25,000 militia in service in September, 1862, are not included in the above statement.

The great battle of the Civil War was fought on Pennsylvania soil at Gettysburg. The commander of the forces on the first day, General John F. Reynolds, was a Pennsylvanian. The engagement was opened by a Pennsylvania regiment—the 56th Pennsylvania, Colonel J. W. Hoffman. The army was commanded by a Pennsylvanian, General George Gordon Meade. The charge of Pickett’s Division was repulsed by the Second Corps, commanded by a Pennsylvanian, General W. S. Hancock. The cavalry engaged was commanded by a Pennsylvanian, General D. McM. Gregg. General S. K. Zook, who was killed while commanding a brigade of New York troops, was a Pennsylvanian. In this engagement there were 69 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, and 7 batteries of artillery from Pennsylvania.

The percentage of killed in the soldiers of the Keystone State, as based upon the white troops, was greater than the quota of any other Northern State. (Fox’s *Regimental Losses*.)

The cavalry of the State were, as a whole, unsurpassed. They saw plenty of hard fighting, and their total losses in action exceeded the cavalry losses of any other State. (Fox’s *Regimental Losses*.)

Some of the battle-flags of the Pennsylvania regiments can still be seen in the flag-room of the Executive Building.

Banking Department.

By JOHN W. MORRISON, Deputy Commissioner of Banking.

This Department was first created by an Act of the Legislature in 1891. It was reorganized under the Act of February 11, 1895, its powers enlarged and made more effective, and its work increased by placing under its supervision (in addition to Banks, Savings Institutions and Trust Companies) Building and Loan Associations chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania, as well as foreign Building and Loan Associations authorized by law to do business in this State.

Two reports of their condition are required to be made each year to the Commissioner by Banks, Savings Institutions, Trust Companies, and foreign Building and Loan Associations. These reports are required to be printed three times in a newspaper published in the city or town where the Corporation is located, and proof of such publication submitted to him. Building and Loan Associations doing business exclusively within the State are required to make but one report annually, and the same need not be published. From these reports are compiled the Annual Reports of the Department.

In addition to the reports made to the Commissioner of Banking, all Corporations subject to his supervision are rigidly examined by a corps of competent Examiners, at least once a year, and the results thereof are submitted in writing to him, together with an exhaustive statement of their condition. He also can cause a special examination to be made, and may call for a special report whenever, in his judgment, the same is necessary.

By reason of a prohibition contained in the law, this Department is not brought so prominently before the public as are some others; nevertheless, it has given excellent service to the citizens of the State. Its object is to see that the laws, under which the various Institutions are incorporated, are faithfully executed, and that the greatest safety to the depositors therein and other persons interested shall be given.

Its supervision tends to promote sound methods of banking, and to reduce, if not altogether prevent, losses to depositors and shareholders.

The number of Institutions under the supervision of the Banking Department at the date of its last Annual Report was 194, classified as follows :

Banks,	87
Savings Institutions,	17
Trust Companies,	90
The total capital of these amounted to	\$49,302,061.20
“ surplus “ “	23,731,769.97
“ undivided profits “	13,909,091.84
“ deposits “	213,664,457.44
“ invested in securities	149,830,992.09
“ Trust Funds held by Trust Companies amounted to	405,516,714.22
“ number of deposit accounts,	539,239
Average deposit to each depositor in all Institutions,	396.23

The number of Building and Loan Associations chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1896 is 1173.

The total assets amounted to	\$107,008,100.80
Total receipts during the year,	47,831,450.61
Number of shares,	1,881,823

Number of foreign Building and Loan Associations from which reports were received, 62.

Number of shares held in Pennsylvania,	276,868
Loans on real estate in Pennsylvania,	\$3,825,774.54
Loans on stock in Pennsylvania,	156,894.36
Value on real estate owned in Pennsylvania,	112,706 36

The present Commissioner of Banking is Hon. B. F. Gilkeson, who was appointed in February, 1895.

Department of Agriculture.

By THOMAS J. EDGE, Secretary of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture was created by an Act of Assembly approved March 13, 1895, and is under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is appointed by the Governor for a term of four years ; its subordinate officers are also appointed by the Governor, and consist of a Deputy Secretary, who is also Director of Farmers' Institutes ; an Economic Zoologist, a Commissioner of Forestry, a Dairy and Food Commissioner, and a State Veterinarian, who likewise hold office for a period of four years. The Economic Zoologist, the Commissioner of Forestry and the Dairy and Food Commissioner each have a clerk, there being also a chief clerk, a stenographer and a messenger.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, either directly or through the subordinate officers of the Department, to enlarge and promote the development of agriculture, horticulture, forestry and kindred industries, and to collect and publish statistics relating to agricultural industries ; to investigate into the adaptability of grains, fruits, grasses and other crops to the soil and climate of the State ; to investigate into the diseases of plants and crops of the State generally ; to examine into the valuation and taxation

of farm lands; and to conduct and carry on examination in all topics relating to the general agriculture of the State.

Through the Deputy Secretary (Superintendent of Institutes) he is charged with the management and care of Farmers' Institutes, for which a special appropriation is granted the Department. In this work he is authorized to solicit the co-operation of all county agricultural and horticultural organizations in the State, and to fix the places and dates at which institutes shall be held, and to engage speakers and essayists.

Before the organization of the Department of Agriculture the institute work was conducted by members of the State Board, under the direction of the Secretary of that Board. The work had assumed such proportions that it was found necessary to make it the duty of some one individual to give to its development his entire time and attention. The result in making this a separate division has been to systematize more thoroughly the organization, and by careful selection of speakers and arrangement of dates and places to economize in expenditure, and add to the efficiency of the work. During the season of 1895-96, 264 days of institute were held, and during the season of 1896-97 308 days of institute were held, making a total of 572 days, at a cost to the State of \$15,000, making the expense per day for each institute about \$26. Of this sum \$6,891.93 was handed over to the local managers in the several counties for local uses, and \$8,108.07 went to the payment of State speakers, including their travelling expenses, hotel bills and salaries, making \$12 a day expended by the local managers and \$14 a day expended by the Director of Institutes in supplying lecturers and meeting their expenses.

Two lecturers were furnished by the State to every institute, and in many instances there were three, and sometimes four. The total number of State lecturers were 87; 79 of these were our own citizens, and 8 were brought in from other States. Between 40,000 and 60,000 people were reached in the season of 1895-96, and fully as many attended during the season of 1896-97, making an average of about 256 per-

sons to each institute. The reports of the managers of these meetings are unanimous in their commendation, and in testifying to the increased interest that has been taken in this work by the agricultural people in the several counties.

A great impetus has been given to the agricultural industry, and new and improved methods have been introduced into nearly all of the counties, thus assisting fruit-growers, dairymen, market-gardeners and general farmers in carrying on their work more profitably, and in producing a better article than they were able to furnish under former methods. The result has been that a decided impression has been made, and many communities have been awakened to a realization of the possibilities of agriculture in this State if it be pursued according to the latest and best discoveries of modern science.

In the corps of teachers employed there are some of the most learned and practical men that this country possesses, men who are high authorities upon subjects upon which they lecture.

The last Legislature, appreciating the importance of this method of instruction and its great value to the farming interests of the Commonwealth, increased the appropriation from \$7,500 a year to \$12,500 each year. This sum will enable the Director of Institutes to very greatly increase the working force, and also add to the efficiency and value of these farmers' meetings to the agricultural people of the State.

Through the Dairy and Food Commissioner the Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the enforcement of the laws regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and imitation dairy products, and with the enforcement of the laws relating to the adulteration of food products, and with the enforcement of the special act relating to the manufacture of vinegar and apple products of all kinds.

The central thought regulating the operations of the Dairy and Food Commissioner is to see that the citizens of Pennsylvania actually obtain the articles of food which they suppose they are purchasing, to shut out adulterated articles, and thus to make it worth while for the farmer to furnish his very best

products to the consumer, and, freed from outside competition, to obtain the best prices for them. The measure of success which has attended the operations of this division has been highly gratifying.

Through the Economic Zoologist the Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the examination into the life habits of insects injurious to our crops, to report upon the extent of their depredations, and the methods to be followed to render their injuries to the farmer as small as possible. The relations of the birds directly to our crops, and through insects they prey upon as well, is a very broad one, and considerable successful work has been done in this direction by our Economic Zoologist.

The Commissioner of Forestry is also under the general direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. His duties are to issue bulletins and reports from time to time, giving instruction to our people in regard to the best methods of accomplishing the reforestation of waste lands, to point out to the agriculturist the best methods of utilizing his wood lots, and the proper forest trees to give preference to. It is also the duty of the Commissioner of Forestry to keep account of the timber cut annually in the State, and so far as possible the uses to which it is put. It is also his duty to examine into the extent and damage done by forest fires. Also to point out, as far as possible, their relations between forests and the water-flow of the State. His reports up to this time appear to have been of value. It is probably not too much to say that in point of forestry legislation, looking to the restoration of our timber lands and protection to what timber we have, Pennsylvania legislation is fully equal to that of the most advanced States of the Union.

The State Veterinarian is also under the general direction of and associated with the Secretary of Agriculture. His principal and most important work is in the "stamping out" of diseases among our domestic animals which either spread among themselves, and so destroy property, or which may communicate diseases to such persons as either consume milk, flesh, or are in any way brought in relation with these diseased animals. It is a work full of importance to us. It is a promise of the preventive medicine which will increase the longevity of those whose fortune it will be to follow us.

The Secretary of Agriculture is also charged with the enforcement of the laws regulating the manufacture and sale of fertilizers, the granting of licenses for the manufacture of fertilizers, the collection and analyses of samples of fertilizers, and with the publication of the results of these analyses.

In conjunction with the Governor of the Commonwealth and the subordinate officers of the Department, he is charged with the enforcement of all laws relating to contagious diseases of live-stock, and as a member of the Live-Stock Sanitary Board, he, with the approval of the Governor, has charge of all disbursements for the enforcement of laws relating to diseases of live-stock.

The Secretary is authorized at his discretion to arrange for and conduct special examination into any question relating to agriculture, and to issue special bulletins whenever circumstances may demand.

Reports are to be made to the Governor annually, and 31,600 copies of the Annual Report are authorized by law. This report may, in addition to the regular report of the Department, contain, at the option of the Secretary, as much of the reports of other organizations as may be thought proper.

The State Library.

By WILLIAM H. EGGLE, State Librarian.

The New Library Building, erected in 1894, fronts the east or Fourth Street, in the City of Harrisburg. To this building in December of that year the books and documents pertaining to the Library were removed from the State Capitol Building, in a wing which had been erected in 1867. The façade of the Library has a front of 140 feet, is two stories in height, and built of Green River limestone. The north and south façades have a frontage of 54 feet, and are emphasized by a colonnade and balconies of the second-story windows over the coursed and ashlar base. The interior of the Library has been planned on the alcove system, by locating the fire-proof steel bookcases in alcoves, lighted by the windows, and

enclosed with ornamental iron gates. In the second story the system of alcoves is carried out in the same manner. Between the first and second stories a light gallery has been built. Under the room containing the battle-flags is a stack room which can accommodate 60,000 volumes. The entire capacity of the building as at present is about 300,000 volumes. The newspaper files are preserved in a stack room in the southern end of the basement. In this connection it may be well to give an outline of the history of the formation of the State Library.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania formed the nucleus of the present State Library. From time to time, as we find by their proceedings, the Assembly procured some of the most notable works then issued from the English press, thus laying the foundation for the superstructure. Now, these priceless treasures have been in most cases preserved to us. During subsequent decades the same character of works in ponderous tomes were secured. The typographical beauty and copper-plate head and tail-pieces of these rarities of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are the admiration of book lovers. Here we find "Purchas, His Pilgrims," five folio volumes, London, 1625; "Rymer's Foedera," twenty folio volumes, London, 1706; "Corps Universal Diplomatique," twenty-four folio volumes, Amsterdam, 1726; "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion," three folio volumes, London, 1704; "A Complete History of England," in three folio volumes, London, 1719; "Historia de la Conquisca de Mexico," by De Solis, printed at Madrid in 1732, with others of as great value in miscellaneous literature. Law was not neglected. Here are the ponderous "Year Books," first printed in 1678; Sir Robert Brooke's "La Graunde Abridgement" (old black letter), 1586; Humphrey Winch's "Book of Entries," London, 1680; Leis' "Reports of Divers Resolutions in Law," London, 1659; "Formulare Aglicanum," London, 1702; "Les Commentaries on Reports de Edmund Plowden," London, 1684; Hale's "Pleas of the Crown," printed in the Savoy, 1736; John Lilly's "Reports and Pleadings of Cases in Assise," also printed in the Savoy, 1719. To show that our Provincial Assembly

was not unmindful of genealogical descent, or rather of the purity of the blood royal, they procured Anderson's "Royal Genealogies from Adam to these Times," published in London, in 1756.

Upon the change of Government by the Convention of July, 1776, the Assembly and Supreme Executive Council were busy with the momentous events transpiring around them. However, we find that in September, 1777, the latter body issued an order directing the removal of the Library for safe-keeping, and the entire collection during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British was securely sheltered at Easton. This is the first official information we have of the existence of a library as such. The books remained in Northampton County until there was no further danger from the enemy. During the War of the Revolution, patriotism was at high-water mark, and few, if any, books printed in England were purchased. At last, however, when peace dawned, interest was manifested and numerous additions made to the collection. As this Library has, therefore, a place in the annals of the struggle for the founding of the Republic, so almost a century after, in the war for the Union, was it once more placed in jeopardy. On the 26th of June, 1863, a few days before the battle of Gettysburg, when it was thought that the army under Lee would reach the capitol city, the entire Library was packed in cars and conveyed to Philadelphia, finding a place of safety, from whence, in 1777, it was removed in order to save it from the British. Upon the adoption of the Constitution of 1790 the Senate and House of Representatives, each for their own use, ordered the purchase of books. By this system three libraries, all owned by the State, were maintained under the control of co-ordinate branches of the State Government. Upon the removal of the State Capital to Harrisburg this plan became inconvenient, frequently both legislative bodies directing the purchase of the same books when one copy would answer for reference. At the session of 1815-16 measures were taken to consolidate the several libraries, and on the 28th of February, 1816, Governor Snyder approved "An act to provide for the better preservation and increase of the Library of this Commonwealth," when "the libraries belonging to the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively,"

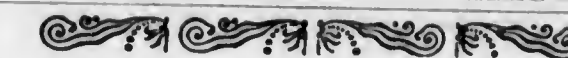
were added to "the present joint library of the two houses, so as to form, hereafter, a single Library." The Commissioners of Dauphin County furnished a room in the second story of the court-house, where the General Assembly convened from the year 1812 until the erection of the present Capitol Building. The entire Library, at that period, probably did not number 1000 volumes.

In December, 1821, the Library was removed to the then new capitol building, where it occupied the room in the northwest corner of the building, and subsequently included the room adjoining. In 1829 the first regular catalogue was prepared and printed—the catalogue in existence prior to that time being without date, purporting only to give the number and titles of the books belonging to the Senate and House of Representatives. According to this catalogue (1829) there were 4838 volumes in the Library, of which 2152 were miscellaneous books, 853 law books, and 1833 statute laws and State papers. Ten years later the second regular catalogue was printed by the joint Library Committee, the number of books then being estimated at 11,577. From 1816 until the year 1854 the librarian was chosen by the joint committee on the Library, annually. In the latter year, however, an act was passed providing for the appointment of a librarian every three years by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and prescribing the duties of the appointee.

In 1864, owing to the want of proper accommodations, an east wing to the main capitol building was directed to be built. In June, 1867, the Library was removed thereto. The danger of destruction, and the crowded state of the State Library made demands upon the Legislature, which yielded to the recommendations of the Executive, and in 1893 that body provided for the erection of a new fire-proof Library Building, and in December, 1894, as previously stated, the valuable collection was safely housed. Subsequent events proved the wisdom of the General Assembly. The total number of volumes contained in the Library, at the present time, many of them of extreme rarity and value, number one hundred and thirty thousand (130,000).



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Sketch of the City of Harrisburg.

By WILLIAM H. EGLE, M.D., State Librarian.

Few cities in the United States are so delightfully situated as the city of Harrisburg, and it was at this point in 1705 that John Harris, the Indian trader, located, and for a period of nearly fifty years enjoyed a lucrative trade with the natives. His location was on the great road leading from the North



GRAVE OF THE FIRST JOHN HARRIS, INDIAN TRADER.

to the South, and the incidents connected with his eventful life savor more of romance than reality. The first John Harris died in 1748, and was buried on the river bank, now surrounded by an enclosure, in Harris Park.

His son, John Harris, born at Harris's Ferry, a prominent man on the frontiers of the Province, and a patriot of the Revolution, laid out the town which bears his name, and honors his memory, as early as 1784. The founding of the town, however, did not occur until the year following, when an act was passed, erecting the County of Dauphin, and fixing the County seat at John Harris' town. In 1766 the founder erected the stone house yet standing on the river front, and opposite the burial-place of the Indian trader. John Harris, the founder, died in 1791, and his remains were interred in old Paxtang Church graveyard.

The section of the State in which the city of Harrisburg is located, was originally settled by Scotch emigrants from the north of Ireland, commonly termed the Scotch-Irish. Here they came as early as 1720, and from this point their descendants have gone out into the South and the West. Until within a few years there were existing the remains of three antiquated churches, Paxtang, Hanover, and Derry. Of the first, the stone building alone remains, and within the shadow of its walls rest the bones of many distinguished in the annals of Pennsylvania. Here lie buried the founder of Harrisburg, the Rev. John Elder, Hon. William Maclay, the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania, beside a large number of heroes of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Paxtang can be reached by the trolley cars and is two miles from the centre of the city; Derry is on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, thirteen miles east of Harrisburg; while northeast, a distance of fourteen miles, is the enclosure of the old graveyard of Hanover, a locality memorable in the frontier wars and in the War of the Revolution, and whose descendants have all gone out and found homes in newer sections of the Union.

When the founder laid out his town, certain lots of ground were set apart for public use for the State and county. It was not, however, until the year 1812 that Harrisburg became the Capital City of the great State of Pennsylvania. In that year the government and its several departments were removed from Lancaster, and the first organization of the Assembly, at Harrisburg, was in December following.

There are many facts connected with the history of the city which, interesting in their details, in a brief sketch like this are not permissible. Its history is intimately associated with the history of the Commonwealth, of which all Pennsylvanians are justly proud. In 1860 Harrisburg received its highest



MACLAY MANSION.

corporate honors, those of a city, and its subsequent growth and prosperity have fully realized the fondest expectations of its earnest advocates and of those who took part in its early municipal affairs. In 1861, when the guns of Sumter aroused the loyal North, Harrisburg became one of the central locations for

the organization of the Northern Army. Camp Curtin, a mile from the centre of the city, is now built up with hundreds of private residences.

With its many advantages, its close proximity to the iron and coal-fields, its excellent water, its



OLD DERRY CHURCH, BUILT 1725.

transportation facilities, its markets, unexcelled in variety and abundance of fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, butter and eggs, the city of Harrisburg has become notable. It is prominent, also, as a manufacturing centre. At present it lies across the pathway of one of the transportation lines which binds the East and

the West, while the future remains to give it another great trunk line, binding the North, South, East and West. This is no idle prophecy. We see that latitudinally there is a sameness of products, differing only in degree, while longitudinally the difference is in kind. This being a fact, it naturally follows that as the



OLD PAXTANG CHURCH, BUILT 1740.

country fills up with population the interchange of commodities will increase in like proportion. The North will always need the products of the South, while the South, under the operation of climatic influence, cannot so advance in manufacturing products that it will not need the manufactures of the North.

The day is not far distant when the great trunk lines of transportation will traverse the land in all directions; and when it arrives, Harrisburg, lying right across the pathway of the national road from Boston and New York in the North to New Orleans and the Gulf in the South, will be as important a centre in that direction as it is now with the entire commerce of the country traversing the land from East and West.

No other city in the United States is better supplied with water, and with water of the purest char-



OLD HANOVER CHURCH, BUILT 1780.

acter. The very nature of the Susquehanna preserves this to us. Its name means "River of Springs," and no other stream in the whole Union is freer from impurities. With its many advantages it is not surprising that the city is so prosperous. There is no other location equal to it in all the essentials for the establishment of manufacturing industries. It may also truly be said that it is a "City of Homes;" and its churches and public schools are not excelled.

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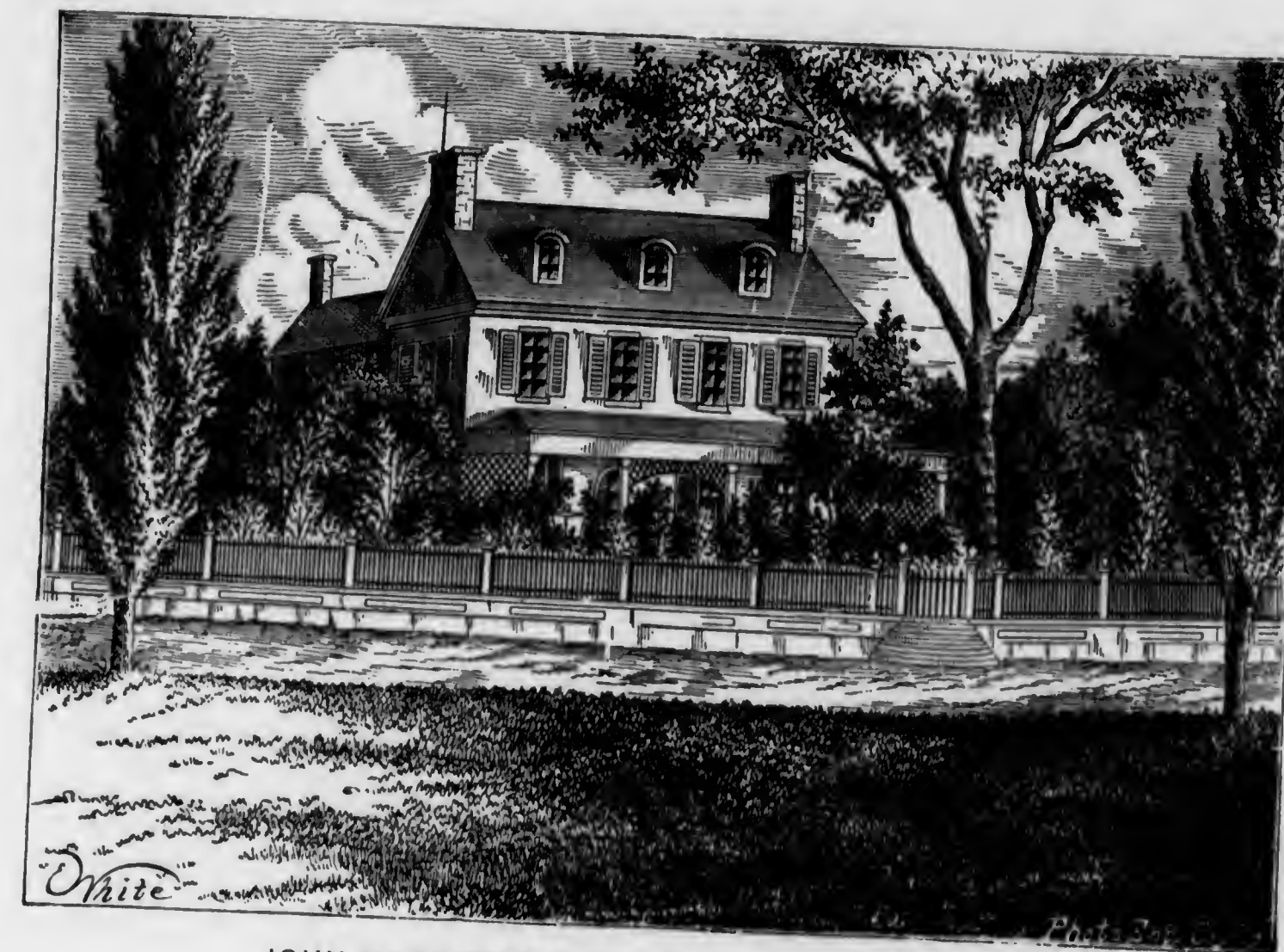
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JOHN HARRIS MANSION, HARRISBURG, PA.—1766.

By W. C. ARMOR, Esq.

JOHN HARRIS, when he concluded to build him this home, in 1766, was in his thirty-eighth year, and had been in active business for upwards of twenty years at the trading-post and ferry founded by his father and continued by the son. John Harris, Sr., died in December, 1748, leaving a considerable es-

tate, which the eldest son managed with care and added to. During the perilous days of the French and Indian War, until the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, Harris' Ferry was the depot or base of supplies for the Provincial troops located on the frontiers. And the account books I have referred to show that John Harris was the man to whom the mass of passing soldiers, rangers, traders, farmers, travellers, and what not, became debtors during those exciting days. To a certain extent he had become lord of the Manor, and with peace there dawned a new era of prosperity and hopeful outlook. Then it was that the old-time mansion that we class as historic was erected. Farther east, away from the danger-line of the frontier, of course, many similar ones had been built for many years, but this one, from its location, and its subsequent history, has ever since been famous. Of its builder another and abler hand will write, and he is upon record as saying "The story of John Harris' life through these exciting times, down to its close, remains to be written, and we propose at some future day to venture upon the subject." Of the founding of the town of Harrisburg by him, you are all familiar. He died July 30, 1791, and his remains are interred in the graveyard at Paxtang Church.

Extracts from Accounts of John Harris, the Founder of Harrisburg, Pa.

October 24, 1749. James Peacock, the grafter, Dr. on balance, 7s. 5d.
 April 5, 1752. Geo. Dearmar, To 3 bushels of wheat, 12s.
 Sept. 20, 1755. James Stone, Dr. to 50 Eels, 2s. 6d.
 April 18, 1765. 2 lb. Butter, 1s. 2d.
 May 6, 1761. James English, to 3 bushels of Wheat, 15s.
 Nov. 10, 1759. Isaac Wyly, Juniata, Dr. To 1 bushel Oats, 15s.
 July 17, 1761. 6 bushels of Wheat @ 4s., 1£. 4s.
 March, 1762. 1-2 bushel Salt, 3s. 9d.

Dec., 1762. Isaac Wyly, 1 bushel Salt, 8s.
 Dec. 5, 1763. Wheat, 4s. 6d. bushel.
 July 4, 1774. To 20 lb. Bacon @ 7d. per lb., 11s. 8d.
 Feb. 22, 1775. To 1 Cow, 5£.
 May 10, 1764. Thomas Mays, 1-2 lb. Tea, 4s. 6d.
 4 lb. Sugar, 3s.
 1 lb. Coffee, 1s. 5d.
 12 lb. Sugar @ 9d.
 Deduct for warning ye men to ye roads, 5s.
 Paxton, April 8th, 1766. Then settled acct. with Michael Wallis Hanover and pd. him for 11 1-2 bushels of Spelts [German Wheat] that he left here of his Brothers, xxx.
 May 4, 1762. Capt. Thos. McKee, to 1 bushel Oats, 3s.
 Aug. 22, do do to 1-2 bushel Salt, 4s.
 June 26, 1773. 1-2 bushel Corn, 1s. 9d.
 July 20, 1768. Widow Stone, by 2 Sheep, 12s. each.
 April 28, 1772. To cash paid for 20 peach trees, 5s.
 July 12, 1772. John Postleweight, Dr. To 1 1-2 gallons Rum for your reaping @ 5s., 7s. 6d.
 To 10 lb. Beef at 3d per lb., 2s. 6d.
 1772. Patrick Holmes, by 3 1-2 bushels of Oats at 18d.
 Sept. 17, 1772. do do by 22 do do at 2s.
 do do by 54 do Rye at 3s.
 April 14, 1773. Conrad Yontz, Dr. To 3 bushels Rye @ 4s. 6d., 13s. 6d.
 " 27th. To 3 bushels of Wheat @ 6s., 18s.

July 10th, 1773. Conrad Yontz, Dr. To 6 days harvesting work, my hands, @ 2s. 6d., 15s.
 Feb. 10, 1774. Mathias Winogle, Dr. To 26 bushels of Rye @ 3s. 6d. per bushel, 4£. 11s.
 March 10, 1774. Jacob Cohoran, My wife trusted you 6 lbs. Butter at 8d.
 June 17, 1774. James Galbraith, To 27 1-2 lbs. wool at 20d. per lb.
 July 5, 1774. Thomas Anderson, Dr. To cash paid James Murdock for 2 cwt. 0 qr. 5 lb. flour at
 22s. 6d. pr. cwt., 2£. 6s. 1d.
 To cash pd. Allen for 13 bushels Barley at 4s. per bushel, 2£.
 12s. od.

April 30, 1774. Flour at 14s. 6d. per cwt.
 Sept. 14, 1774. Wm. Goff, Dr. To 6 Sheep at 12s., 3£. 12s. od.
 " 1 Ram, at 18s., 18s.

A pound was equivalent to \$2.66 in Pennsylvania currency.

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A prominent Western educator, himself the Principal of a leading State Normal School in the Northwest, said lately, in an educational address in Wisconsin, that ———, naming one of the best known of the Massachusetts schools, was in his judgment the best Normal School in this country, and that the West Chester Normal School came next. Whether our good Western friend (whom we have not the pleasure of knowing) is correct in his estimate or not, we do feel that we have at West Chester a Normal School that is a credit to the educational system of Pennsylvania. And any one who intends to teach, or any teacher who feels his lack of thorough preparation for his work and is ambitious to rise higher in his profession, will do wisely to acquaint himself with the advantages offered here.

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Principal.

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Epitome of Pennsylvania History.

By J. T. ROTHROCK, M.D.

Pennsylvania is among the original colonies, the one most diversified in its products and in its population. Dutch, Swedes, English, Scotch-Irish, Welsh and the people represented at present by the Pennsylvania Germans, have each contributed toward our present population.

Henry Hudson, in his little eighty-ton vessel, carrying the Dutch flag, entered Delaware Bay August 28, 1609. He was in search of a Northwest passage, and Captain John Smith, of Virginia, suggested that this, the Delaware Bay, might be the entrance it.

Lord Delaware entered Delaware Bay in 1610. The Dutch Captain Hendrickson, in a small vessel forty-five feet long, reached the mouth of the Schuylkill in 1616. In or about 1623 the Dutch settled on the Jersey side, just below where Philadelphia is. This was abandoned in 1650, and a settlement was made where New Castle (in Delaware) now is. About 1640 settlers from Connecticut established themselves on the Schuylkill. The land between the Schuylkill and what is now Bombay Hook was purchased by the Swedes from the Indians and called New Sweden. They were thus stowed away between the two Dutch claims. Later on Swedes settled at what we call Chester, formerly known as Upland. The early Dutch colonists on the Delaware were fur traders. The Swedes were both fur traders and farmers. Neither, however, cared to push out into the woods to the west.

By 1655, Dutch control of the Delaware was complete, though the Swedes remained, and prospered, on the lowlands. In 1664 English power was supreme, and visions of authority as wide as the continent for the first time appear as a controlling factor. Nine years later the Dutch ruled again in Pennsylvania.

Their reign was short and soon ended forever. The English wisely made no sudden change in laws to which the people had become accustomed. This change, when needed, came gradually.

The earliest powerful religious influence of Pennsylvania was derived from the Quakers or Friends. They were a peace-loving people, with enough of worldly wisdom to lay solidly the foundations of the Commonwealth, of which they were the founders and, for nearly three-fourths of a century, the rulers. Less austere than the Puritans, they were less worldly than those who settled in Virginia or Maryland. For pomp and show they cared nothing, though they were in serious earnest for equal rights to men and women of all nations. Considered from this standpoint they were the most advanced of any denomination that had attempted to colonize on this side of the Atlantic.

The oppression which drove them from England was a distinct benefit to this country, for it provided a type of settlers under whose wise government the new colony rapidly increased in strength and in population, exciting at the same time but little opposition or jealousy in the mother country. Penn's contest with the Maryland proprietors, though prolonged, was a peaceful one for those times, and it was not until the Penns had left the fold of the Quakers and become Episcopalians that even the Connecticut land claim in Wyoming led to serious consequences.

The Germans, who came by invitation of the Quakers, brought with them religious opinions of the most diversified character; but they were all prudent, industrious citizens, though far less liberal in thought than their patrons, the Quakers. "They are usually described as consisting of two main divisions, the sects and the church people. The sects arrived first, some of them as soon as the Quakers, and were made up of the Mennonites, Tunkers, Schwenkfelders and others. The church people, who came in a little later, belonged to the two regular churches of Germany, the Reformed and the Lutherans." (*Making of Pennsylvania*, p. 71.)

To the Mennonites belongs the credit of having been the first in this country (in 1688) to advocate the abolition of African slavery. Pastorius, among the most learned men of his time, was the chief man of the Mennonite colony. Accomplished as a linguist, and as a student of ethics and philosophy, it is not strange that his presence here was felt for good, and that his memory is still revered. Like the Quakers, the German sects would neither do military duty nor take oath.

From one of these German sects, the Tunkers, the German Seventh-Day Baptists came. With headquarters at Ephrata, in Lancaster County, this body flourished for probably half a century, and then commenced to decrease and disintegrate. We will not allude to their eccentricities of speech and life. It is enough that we say they were upright citizens, of more than ordinary mental culture for their times, that they had one of the two earliest book-printing establishments in the State, and though they were opposed on conscientious grounds to taking arms, they rendered signal service to the patriot cause in the Revolution by nursing those who were wounded in battle. It is said that "Sauer published the first German Bible that was printed in this country. He manufactured his type, paper and ink, and bound his own books. He also sold medicines and practiced as a doctor." (Fisher, *Making of Pennsylvania*, p. 87.)

The Romanists were not numerous during colonial times in this State. The British government encouraged the German Lutherans and Reformed to settle here, and in 1708 and in 1709 the immigration was very great. Indeed it alarmed Governor Keith that so large a number of foreigners, who were ignorant of our laws and unable to speak our language, should be settling in the country. His dread was not wholly without foundation, for later on occasional reports were heard of an attempt to found a German State within the present limits of Pennsylvania. But for the inherent tendency among them to divide into sects the latent disposition might have broken out into an actual attempt.

The ships which carried these immigrants were slow, uncomfortable and overcrowded. The horrors

of the passage over beggar description, and the life of servitude by which these unfortunates sometimes paid for their trip was one of comfort and happiness compared with what they endured in crossing the ocean.

The Moravians, the followers of the faith of John Huss, originally from Bohemia and Moravia, first came to us from Germany about the year 1739. They had as a body felt the full weight of religious persecution, according to the method of the times, and but for the protection of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman, might have disappeared wholly as a church. In fact the first Moravians, or Unitas Fratrum, belonged to the Slavonic race. Those who perpetuated the denomination and came to us were Germans. The Slavonic element had practically disappeared under the convincing methods which were, at that period, adopted to convert the world to the true faith. The Moravians settled first at Nazareth, in Lehigh county. In 1741, for greater safety from the Indians, they moved to Bethlehem. They were a clean, kind, cultivated people, who held to a communal form of life. The land products belonged to the church, which provided in turn for the wants of all of its members. The same system of division and provision prevailed in regard to the trades and tradesmen. Their products were conscientiously made, and in the young colony and younger Commonwealth always commanded a ready sale at lucrative prices. Prosperity and comfort prevailed among these people.

They took, as a rule, no active part in the Revolution, though they were favorable to the cause, and did not hesitate to nurse and care for the sick and wounded patriots who were fortunate enough to be placed in their hands. The girls' school at Bethlehem in the past generation had, and deserved, a national reputation. While as a denomination they took no very prominent part in moulding the destiny of the State, it may be said that the influence which they exerted was always for good. To this day they are among our most respected citizens, though in many respects they have left the original landmarks of the faith and harmonized with the times in which they now live.

The Western Scotch-Irish Presbyterians were the real pathfinders for the Commonwealth. They were the heroes of the frontier. They drove away the Indians, founded churches of the most ascetic orthodoxy, and erected schools and colleges to provide for a trained clergy and to perpetuate their stern and heroic creed. They were of all thus far named the most positive characters. They were neutral in nothing. Hence their relations to the early settlement of the country are most difficult to briefly state. They produced antagonism wherever they appeared. Such men always do. But at the same time they laid strong and deep a portion of the foundations of the Commonwealth. They stood for right as they understood it, and their faith would neither allow them to wink at heresy in religion nor to compound a felony in law. They have produced some of our most famous soldiers and ablest jurists. But with all of these strong points of character the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians exerted but little influence in the government of the colony. The Quaker had been here almost twenty years before him, and held the government of the colony by a royal charter. When the Penns joined the English Church, this, coupled with the tendencies of the mother country, placed that Church in the line of political preferment. It was not until after the Revolution that the courageous, religious, but none too liberal, Scotch-Irishman began to show how powerful a factor he could be in government. It is probably as well that it was so, for in Massachusetts there was less peace and prosperity under the Puritans than in Pennsylvania under the Quakers. We were at least spared much early trouble with the Indians, and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian was providentially, perhaps, held in reserve for a later day and a wider field. For the Indian "he had but little use," and seemed to think that these lands were his for the taking, so far at least as the Indian was concerned, and that his title to them was as good as was that of the chosen people who long before had conquered and laid away the godless inhabitants of the promised land. We must not forget, however, that it was out of these sturdy, uncompromising folk that the liberal denomination of to-day

was evolved ; that whatever of political influence they lacked in Pennsylvania, the colony, has been more than compensated for in their wider sphere of statesmanship in Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth. It has been said that "the youth who had mastered the Westminster Catechism at twelve years of age could not go wrong." If he survived the effort, it certainly indicated that he had a robust constitution and a fair mental endowment. There is no doubt, however, that the home training of a modern Presbyterian family is one of the best foundations upon which to raise an honest, self-respecting, law-abiding citizen.

The Church of England had representatives here at the time of, or soon after, the arrival of Penn, the proprietor. Had the Friends or Quakers failed to have established authority here it is almost certain that the government would have passed into the hands of those who belonged to the Church of England. It might be regarded as in the line of succession. It seems to have been no easy matter for those who represented it here to come under the rule of the Friends, though it must have been allowed by them that in general the rule was mild and equitable. Up to revolutionary times the Church of England had made but little advance in this State. Their educational influence has been probably as great as that of the Presbyterians, though they exerted in early times that influence through a single institution, which has since grown to be the University of Pennsylvania. The Church of England became here the Episcopal Church, and its present strength belongs less to the colonial period than to that of the Commonwealth. From the first, however, it has claimed some strong characters who were influential in shaping the policy and fostering the interests and industries of the colony. Provost Smith was a power in his day. Many of those who are still leading citizens here trace their ancestry back to names which were honored in and before the American Revolution, and who belonged to the Anglican fold. Once the American Revolution was fairly inaugurated the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian element became the powerful one. The logic of circum-

stances made this inevitable. They were sturdy fighters, ready at any time to place a foot upon the neck of a king. The Quaker was by principle a non-combatant, and the Germans had been welcomed here by the Friends principally from the fact that they were in that respect much like themselves. They were men of peace for the most part, and therefore out of harmony with the times. The Church of England, justly or unjustly, was to a certain extent suspected, even though Washington was in its communion.

The Lutherans in their early history here became divided. One portion of them had gone over to the Moravians, and, on the other hand, others, like Muhlenberg, who arrived here in 1742, looked very kindly upon the Church of England, and were as kindly received by it. It subsequently reasserted itself and developed into one of the leading denominations of the State.

John and Charles Wesley began their special religious careers in 1729 at Oxford, in England. Oglethorpe, in 1733, settled his first ship load of English poor in Georgia. The Wesleys landed there and began their work soon after. They returned to England in 1737. Whitefield sailed for Georgia early in 1738, but returned in the latter part of the same year to be ordained as priest.

The first Methodist services in Philadelphia were held in 1768 by Captain Webb, and from these grew the Saint George Methodist Church in Philadelphia, after the Revolutionary War was ended. It was the first church building the denomination owned in America.

The Baptists were on the ground much earlier. Roger Williams founded his first church in 1636, sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The first Baptist church in Pennsylvania was founded in Bucks County about 1684. The first Baptist church was organized in Philadelphia in 1746. Ebenezer Kinnersley, a Baptist, belonging to the Pennepek church, was one of the most distinguished scientific lights not only in Pennsylvania, but in the colonies. His work is closely associated with that of Franklin.

Neither the Methodists nor the Baptists were then prominent in the early growth of Pennsylvania. Their development and religious efficiency are among the marvels of our later social life.

The Welsh who settled around Philadelphia in early colonial times belonged to several denominations. Among them were Quakers, Baptists and Churchmen. There was among them a disposition to establish a local government and to separate themselves from other control. Time, however, worked the cure of this light malady, and the descendants are now among our most loyal citizens. The names they gave to places still survive in many instances. Merion, Bryn Mawr, Uwchlan, Duffrin Mawr are a few of them.

Intellectual life, even more than business prosperity, demands freedom of thought and speech. Hence it is not strange that in Pennsylvania, during colonial times, and especially in Philadelphia, creditable advances in the acquisition and discovery of scientific truths were made. No colony enjoyed more religious toleration than, and few so much as, was found here. It is therefore not surprising that though our own was among the latest of the original colonies to take definite form under a permanent, separate government, it soon became a chief centre of intelligence. No belief, unless it was aggressively bad, was either considered or treated as heresy.

Science must have the right to question every factor in every problem. Dogma can only flourish where this right is effectually denied. Science flourished in the young colony because the conditions for its successful prosecution were found here. We may point to the discoveries of Franklin in electricity, physics, meteorology, and even in political economy; to Kinnersley, Hopkinson and Syng, and to Rittenhouse and Bartram, as the legitimate fruits of the surrounding toleration in all things. Even the Friend, who was taught to look with suspicion upon worldly gaiety, came to do so from choice, and found a compensating solace in contemplation of nature. In fact, Quakerism appeared to be conducive

to studies in natural history. It probably had much to do with shaping the careers of Bartram and Marshall. Alexander Wilson, long our most famous authority on birds, was led to their study by Bartram. The Philadelphia College, the Medical School, the American Philosophical Society, are all signs of the active mental life in Pennsylvania before the Revolution.

Manufacturing here was regarded with no favor by the mother country. There were reasons why she desired to retain full control of it—a disposition which still clings to her. But our iron industries were well under way before the Revolution commenced. Cannon were cast at Warwick Furnace, in Chester County, for our forces. We had learned to make our own tools and paper, and had become pre-eminent in ship-building, because of the skill of our mechanics and the quality of the timber we used.

The American Revolution was a definite turning-point in the history of all the colonies, but especially so for Pennsylvania. Up to that period Pennsylvania government had been pivoted upon one or another religious denomination. The Revolution changed this, and also separated us from the mother country. It did not come, as many suppose, at once. England suspected long before 1776 that the colonies might some time strike for a separation. She recognized this before we did. In fact, she doubted whether it was wise on her part to drive the French out of America, because, so long as they were here, we would require her protection. Franklin, for once, was in error when he asserted that we never could agree long enough among ourselves to establish our freedom. It was but a few years after this that we made the attempt,—with what success the world knows!

Pennsylvania had been interfered with by England less than most of the other colonies. When the was called upon to act in regard to the Revolution the alternatives which presented themselves were: Shall we retain this right of self-government, or shall we come under a yoke which threatens to become

heavier with each succeeding year? She had never faced such a problem before. Quakerism and all other denominationalisms were sunk below the political horizon and out of sight. It is true that the non-combatants were non-combatants still in principle, though in practice some became soldiers, and most of them secretly prayed for the success of the colonial arms. The passages-at-arms in Wyoming, the campaign with Braddock, and our share in the siege at Louisbourg, had in some slight measure fitted us for war. The Scotch-Irish on the frontier were ready from force of habit.

Pennsylvania's road to prosperity has not been entirely smooth. As already intimated, there were other claimants for much that is now within our limits. This grew, in the main, from the careless manner in which American land-grants were conveyed, and also somewhat out of ignorance of the geography of a new country. Maryland, Virginia and Connecticut contested our claims. Fisher (*The Making of Pennsylvania*, page 319) states the trouble thus: "Connecticut claimed the northern half of the State, Maryland a long tract on the south, as high up as Philadelphia, and Virginia the western end almost to the Alleghenies, and what was left was merely a narrow strip in the middle of our present State." Instead of this, Pennsylvania is a magnificent domain now of 46,000 square miles.

The dispute with Maryland was practically settled in 1774. The difficulty with Virginia was concluded in 1779. The Connecticut claim, in some respects, was a more serious affair. This was due to the fact that the legal merits of the case were not only less clear, but that the individual contesting settlers were better organized and more determined. The Connecticut claim dated to 1662, that of Pennsylvania to 1681. Final settlement of the Connecticut claim was made by a Congressional Committee in 1782—after more than a century of dispute and of bloodshed. The New Englanders had purchased the land from the Indians at Albany in 1754. In 1762 the Indians massacred the first settlers. In 1768 the Indians sold the same land to the Penns. The final verdict in favor of Pennsylvania as against Connec-

ticut was based upon the custom of the English crown to give the same land over again to succeeding parties, and making the later title the better one. In principle it did not differ much from the acts of the Indians, who had sold the same land twice, and each time to different parties. It was, of course, a complete reversal of all legal practices in individual cases. There had been ejectments of each party by the other from the Wyoming Valley by force of arms, when other means would not answer, but there was not much bloodshed.

The massacre of Wyoming, on July 3, 1778, was one of the most dreadful in American history. "Three hundred old men and boys" endeavored to guard their homes against 1200 British and Indians. It was superhuman courage. The settlement was almost annihilated. But again the survivors and their associates entered, possessed and cultivated the valley. Wyoming Valley is immortalized in verse, and in a sublime but tragic history.

It should be stated here that in the adjustment of the private claims of the Connecticut men in Pennsylvania there was for a time grave danger that a new State would be formed. Acts of restoration of property to the Connecticut settlers were passed. Previous offences were pardoned and a new start made, but under the jurisdiction of this State. It was not, however, until 1807 that all adjustments, public and private, could be considered as having been made and final peace assured.

In 1754 the Pennsylvania Assembly gave \$100,000 for the use of the king in the French and Indian war, which Governor Morris refused to accept. It is perhaps just as well, for it would have gone probably toward the Braddock expedition without changing the result of it. As Braddock passed the western slope of the Alleghenies the Indians attacked Pennsylvania's frontier settlements. After his defeat a general Indian uprising followed, and the usual brutal murders were committed by them as far east as Harrisburg and Bethlehem. By a patriotic liberality of sentiment the Assembly of Pennsylvania, Quaker

though it was, promptly passed in 1755 the militia law which Franklin had drawn. It produced a thousand men for the Indian war. It is even intimated that "the Friends" became more belligerent as the war advanced. This may at least be regarded as indicating that the war was, in their judgment, a righteous one, and that all other means of preserving the peace had failed. The Moravians, too, developed a strong war feeling. Small wonder, indeed, that the settlements along the Lehigh were in need of protection against the Indians, when we remember that there the whites had so recently perpetrated that most barbarous of all massacres at Gnadenhutten, though for this the Moravians were in no manner responsible. For protection against the Indians a chain of forts was erected from where Easton now stands across to the site of Sunbury, and thence down to Fulton county.

In the spring of 1756 Virginia and Maryland appealed to Pennsylvania for help against the Indians, who were devastating their borders. Commodore Spry and General Shirley both sent special thanks to the Assembly of this State for sailors and soldiers we had furnished in those trying days. The defeat of the Indians at Kittanning by Colonel Armstrong in 1756 was a serious blow to them, and acted for a time as a decisive check upon them. The final destruction of Fort Duquesne made an end of French and Indian power within our limits, until the conspiracy of Pontiac again started the Indians upon the war-path.

The Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania from 1792 to 1794 was more formidable than we are apt to suppose. To suppress it an army of 12,950 men was raised and sent into the field. During the Revolution the battles of Brandywine, the massacre at Paoli, the battle at Germantown and the reduction of Fort Mifflin were within our limits; and we now have under care of the State the old camp at Valley Forge, where the patriot army endured the horrors of a dreadful winter.

The name Keystone State was applied to Pennsylvania during the early days of the Revolution. Mas-

sachusetts and Virginia represented the radical element in the movement for national freedom. Pennsylvania was more conservative. Her influence with the neighboring States was large. It was supposed that as she decided the others would be likely to act. Hence she came to be regarded as the "Keystone of the Federal Arch."

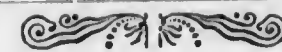
It is an unfortunate statement to be obliged to make, that it is now impossible to give the exact number of troops Pennsylvania furnished during the Revolutionary war. It is positively known that some of them were credited by the general government to other States. It is equally impossible to tell the exact number she furnished for the war of 1812, though it is well known that for each contest she did her full share. Under the head of Adjutant-General's Department there will be found a statement of the troops Pennsylvania furnished during the war of the Rebellion and of the losses she sustained. One of the most important battles of the war was fought at Gettysburg. The real spirit of the citizens, and the hardships they endured during the civil war, have never been fully recognized. It is at least fair that the members of the present generation should know something of this. There were towns in this State in which hardly an able-bodied young man remained during the war, and other places where enlistment had been so universal that no draft was ever made upon them, the quota volunteering being in excess of the demand. During the summer and autumn of 1862 crops were allowed to stand and decay in the fields because there was not force enough remaining at home to do the harvesting. These are small matters in the great events of a State, but they indicate very clearly the character of a people who were willing to make the largest sacrifices for the public good.

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